In the same letter the husband indicates that he too suffered from some sort of "nervous" disturbance. He refers to having been under expensive treatment himself for "shattered nerves." This is consistent with his wife's contention, in her undated letter above, that after they were first married she supported him for seven months by working at Eatons. The husband does not mention this when he points out that, without help from his family, he could not have afforded to support his wife as a private patient.

He too describes events immediately preceding the committal of his wife, but rather differently than she does. From his account she seems to have gone looking for him in the cellar of Mrs. Pl---ter's house, where (according to the wife's letter) her brother-in-law had told her he had gone. The wife's letter does not refer to actually going to Mrs. Pl---ter's house (really the other half of the house they lived in), or indeed to breaking in, but of course it is quite conceivable that she did so later. According to the husband Mrs. DeVere broke into the cellar looking for him, and the police had to set up a guard. He was relieved for the sake of the child when Dr. [McKichan's] wife took in the mother and child (in her own correspondence, Mrs. DeVere is relieved for both their sakes).

Mr. DeVere seems more determined than a loyal and affectionate spouse would be, to stigmatize his wife by referring Dr. Clare to Inspector Kennedy's alleged "ideas" about her, by indicating the damage she had done to around the house (she had broken a door), etc. The entire object of his letter is, as he writes Dr. Clare in conclusion, "to convince you that I do not dare to consider her coming out."

Nonethless she did "go out" on probation on June 23, 1911, to her father in that small Ontario town. She had been diagnosed at a conference only three days earlier with "Hebephrenic Dementia Praecox." On July 20 she showed up at her husband's house in Toronto. The latter contacted the Asylum authorities, who in turn notified her father. From letters already received from her during her probation, the authorities had concluded that "her mental condition is evidently not improved a great deal." She returned to her father, but on September 2, 1911 she was again at her husband's house, "making considerable trouble." The police were reluctant to get involved again, but advised the Forsters "to make up their troubles and try again to live happily together." This had some good effect, since the next day she visited the